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WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858.

NO. 585.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE WIFE'S MISTAKE.

Those tiresome accounts still," she exclaim

d. "Will you never find time for anything

hat business, Ralph? Have you no taste for

"Margaret;" but the sadness in the ton

"We had such a charming evening at Mrs.

patience, almost of scorn, resting on her face,

"And this is the end of all my dreams o

marriage," said she, as she reached her room.

"He has a taste for drudgery. His parsaits

and tastes are all commonplace, and I must go

rom home to find the sympathy I need, to

and those who will appreciate, with me, the

books I love, and the beautiful in art, for which

he has neither eye nor ear. Why did he not

I have seen it a long time. I should not

again; and there was sadness, almost sternness

mercial enterprise. There were a few years o

eary, vain struggling to regain what he ha

lost; then deep despondency, a lingering dis

ease, and death. His wife and four children were left almost penniless. The eldest child, a boy of sixteen, had finished his preparatory

studies, and was about to enter college. By this

clouded; but with a noble self-forgetfulness, h

ness and untiring devotion to his duties won the confidence of all who knew him. During

he first years of her widowhood, his mothe

ad taught a private school for young ladies

and it was the boy's highest ambition to reliev

her of this necessity, and give her the rest her feeble health required. I cannot tell you all

his privations, his willing sacrifice of every

recreation, his continual self-denial, that he

lear after year, success crowned his efforts

a the village where his mother had passed the

ears of her childhood and the first years of her married life, he purchased a pleasant res

ng opened to him in the West, he came here

alid daughter of one whose fortune was, by his

Now, when the commercial world is clouded and disasters crowd thick and fast upon him

upon others, his anxious thoughts turn to

his own home, and the young wife whose ppiness is dearer to him than life. For this,

garet, Ralph Hale gives his days to inces

e that is almost reverence, his mother and

the beauty of self-renunciation. The widow and daughter whose hearts he has made glad

other and suffering sister, in the little

inistration to their daily comfort.

rued cheerfully into the way fate marked ou

to be continually unsatisfied?"

poring over day-books and ledgers.

snything beyond figures ?"

Great Thoughts on Duty."

she hastily turned away.

was unheeded, as she continued-

For the National Era. WOMEN.

BY PHERE CARY. Tis a sad truth, yet 'tis a truth We give our hearts away unasked, And are not loved for loving. Striving to win a little back

For all we feel, we hide it, In trembling have denied it. We, foolish, deem the kiss and smile But life and love's beginning: While he, who wins our hearts away,

Is satisfied with winning. Or thinking that we have not found The right one for our mating

nd eyes are blind with waiting The best of us, until we die, Is less a saint than woman And while we pray for love divine Our hearts yearn for the human For the National Era

The carriage stopped at the door, and, in ew minutes, Margaret Hale entered the apart nent where her husband sat, wholly absorbed

For the National Era.

DOING GOOD ANI MAKING A LIVING.

Dr By favor of the Editor, his old friend thus address.

C.'s. Capt. Hill related many interesting incidents of his residence in Egypt, and Mr. War-DEAR DOCTOR: I thank you for publishing ren, the famous young poet, read 'Maud' and my first letter, and proceed with the second. some of the most beautiful passages in "Aurora It is no new thing for Ministers of the Gospe Singh.' I must read to you some of Romney's to take part in secular affairs : some, of choice others, by constraint. I pity the former, and She went hastily to her chamber for the vol sympathize with the 'atter. What so silly a: me. When she returned, her quiet entrance to prefer a substitute for the Gospel! What as undeard by her husband, whose pen was so sad as to be checked in the study and ac. rapidly moving over the almost interminable vancement of the Gospel itself! plumps of figures. With an expression of im-

As to constraint, its occasions are various personal, domestic social—as want of qualifications, of subsistence, of position. Now, I and chiefly concerned with one which may be expressed by fidelity to duty, the sense of honor, the force of conscience, the spirit of Christ, this instrictively exhibited. Combinations of great love of God, or any other phrase defining the great joy of conscious and eternal identification with the true, right, and good. The living four marry a woman who had neither heart nor mind In the room she had left, Ralph Hale sat.

his eyelids drooped. Then, laying aside his by qualities which would command place an boo'ts, he remained a long time in deep "God bless my Margaret," he prayed, "and give me strength to bear all things. Give me separated from them, would rejoice to he un Putting far away all thoughts of her husband's ted with them, and sometimes feel as though death were better than isolation. Still, they following "Norge." real nobleness of character, jealously preserving cannot consent. By Providential determinsspirit of discontent, till it embittered every hour ative of priciples, essential to the progress of redemption, which require for their practical.

"2. The Index is the proper substitute for development and proper influence some changes the usual head lines of the chapters and pages, of to the heart of her husband, who would gladly have sacrificed every earthly good for her hap A sudden and severe illness came to ber and improvement of forms. In their judgment. while Ralph was in a distant city. One day during her slow recovery, the aged minister who had baptized her in infancy, was sitting by of true ones. This is enough. As Witnesser Margaret," he said, after steadfastly watch of what ought to be and must be, they are, for ing her troubled face, "you are very unhappy ognise in you my once cheerful, happy child May I not know what great sorrow has come to her unhappiness.

After a short silence, the old man spoke n his voice. "Years ago, Margaret, a wealth speculation, whose failure suddenly took from him the accumulated wealth of his years of com

Jews, Which of the priests, elders, doctors, law successional conformists, have not your father, persecuted?—but, he challenged them thus "Which of the prophets have not your father;
persecuted?" Conservatives, generally, farwell enough: "and men will praise thee whetthou doest well to thyself." But, the advance
men, the orient hill-top watchers, with their
backs to the gloom and their brows to the glory non-conformers, reformers, and transformersthese are they who are persecuted, when persecution is in fashion; and neglected of men until exalted of God, when persecution is not in fashion. So St. Paul suffered for noncon formity. He would have died for either Jews or Gentiles; and yet, as he belonged to neither so, as a matter of principle, it shall stand—unwho among them would have supplied his it it can be improved. Persons who prefer need? When not in prison, writing letters to illuminate the ages, he daily interchanged his be in its records, as it is in its nature, "first trade and apostolate — sitting down to make pure;" flowing evenly and steadily, as origin tents, and rising up to proclaim "the blessed ally communicated; with neither mutilations tents, and rising up to proclaim "the blessed ally communicated; with neither mutilations, and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord dislocations, interpolations, nor partisan interpolations, who only hath immortality, dwelling pretations—may henceforth know where to find in the light which no man can approach unto whom no man hath seen, nor can see: to whom Mark, Luke, John, and Acts, each separate

Department.
Thank God! that I can thus introduce it

anything merely manual. If health fail, and he cannot preach the Gospel, he may print it: or, if he cannot live by preaching it, he may live by printing it: or, if he cannot live by either been highly commended; and this is the one preaching or printing it alone, he may live by both preaching and printing it: and, finally, by both preaching and printing it, he may do far rected, and brought down to the present time." are indebted for the pleasant home that now shelters them, and for the delicate, thoughtful

> BIBLE TIMES: the STUDENT'S MEMORANDUM OF country, on account of the reproaches agains the New Testament: the Bible Christian's Dr. Davidec a's volume, if for no other reason POCKET DIARY: STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOUR- Those, therefore, who would have the advantage NAL: the Blessing, &c. Some of these publi- of Dr. Treg-lle's additions, in the department cations have an interesting history connected with them, and involve principles controlling some of the chief controversies which now agitate society. I could wish there were room in your columns for greater justice to these topics.
>
> Persons who desire to learn more than I here
>
> The chief controversies which now agitate society. I could wish there were room in your columns for greater justice to these topics.
>
> Persons who desire to learn more than I here
>
> Stockton's Periodical New Testament"—each

netry, some write it in words, and some write BAKE W- Not published separately, either in

poetry, some write it in words, and some write it in their lives. The true heroism which poet have sung, the beanty of self-abnegation and of ceaseless devotion o duty, which have been their inspiration, Rai h Hale has lived. The woman who has won he deepest love of such a heart should reverently and gratefully cherist it, as the richest blessing of her life.

In the twilight of that day, Margaret was awaiting her husband's return. Amid the bitter self-reproaching that darkened the hour gleamed a new and soly light. Higher pur poses were aroused within her. In the future she would make divinely real in her life the beautiful ideals which had filled her heart with unsatisfied longings. She, too, would live for others, and first of all for him whem she has so misunderstood.

Bakk k.— Not published separately, either in the origin or in English." And so, in many other case: In one, I found a strange error. Thus lays he learned Doctor respecting the Separate of this venerable veraging. The proceed a ser translated into English, except some of the Proce Psalms in the Common of the P

ISSUES OF LIFE:

Philadelphia Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office, 1400 Chesnut street, March 2, 1868.

the time-Nonconformists. This is not wi fulness. It is simple honesty. Of course, to some extent, they must share the sufferings of nonconformists. St. Stephen did not ask the

In these days, if a Minister must intermit vocal action, he need not make tents, tag laces, or do anything merely manual. If health fail, and himself attended to the first and third, Dr. Da Proposing and answering four questions, I hope to say all the subject and occasion require.

others, and first of all for him whem she had so misunderstood.

A hurried step in the entrance hall, then of the stairs, and the next moment she was clasped in her husband's grms.

"You have been very ill," said a voice, faltering with emotions "but, thank God, you are safe now, my Marrat at!"

"Oh, yes, I am in sed safe now," said Margaret's heart.

In that hour, all ras made clear between them. With new relives for the future, with a deeper love for eac other, and a prayer for strength, another page of life was turned for strength, another page of life was turned for beccame at the Separate Volumes! The Divi E Li RARY! The Cyclopedia of Inspire and the view of the strength of the mover thought of before? Its relation —innumerable! Its advantages—inest nable!

Co sult he history of the Bible, and how natural is his reaction. First, a single skin, a sin le book. We can printing came, the massive folio—all in one; duodecimo—all in one; 3mo—all in one; 3mo—all in one; 3mo—all in one; mal, r yet, and yet all in one, until the page beca as as gossamer, and the type almost a deeper love for each other, and a prayer for strength, another page of life was turned for them.

Years afterwards, Margaret, a proud and happy wife, wrote: "I cannot tell you all has been to me my guide when I was ignorant, my strength hen I faltered, my been the stake which had almost wrecked the happing of both!"

Marian Gray.

One; smaler yet, and yet all in one, until the page been as a gossamer, and the type almost invisible. No further progress is possible, in this direction. The cheapening process, highly important within due limits, has come to its extremity. All accessories are crowded out, the exit self is mutilated, and the profit of the reader abated by injury to his eyes. When the Lord magnified His word above all Pis none, did He design that we should thus crame, it into a costless gratuity? If thus cram, it into a costless gratuity? If so, still, at this impassable limit is now reacted, his not the time for reaction come? If not des rable to supersede old forms, may not tew ard improved ones be added? Shall not the books be separated? Shall not each one the as well printed as any other book? become a dispinct thing in the mind of its reader?

make its own peculiar impression? and disclose all its relations?

Consult the current condition of the Bible, also, and flow opportune, as well as natural, this eaction appears! Is there, just now, an increasing demand for the Sacred Text alone in purest form, and best style, without mutilalation, or unseemly compressions? This is the way!) meet it. Or, is there a similar demand for the most relation of the same translation. for the most valuable old and new Accessories, in ill stration of the text? This is the time to Far r cher accessories than have hitherto been emplayed, are now in waiting—accessories too numerous, varied, and vast, for the old mode of utilit and beauty thus become accessible.

A clock model was made; a few publishers were visited. A fine book model was made;

with the true, right, and good. The living four tains of this joy are too precious to be sealed up for the sake of access to the sources of our ward and temporal advantage. Therefore the constraint to engage in common toil, to avoid this result.

The profits were pledged—to Bible Christianity. Nothing remained but to issue the wirk. Then came the trial! Means were wanting. The plan ras in abeyance. I could not free it to Bible—its Originals, Versions, Accessories, means, if they could only consent to the popular forms connected with them. They would consent, if they could. They cherish all challenges are specified by the consent, if they could. They cherish all challenges are consent, if they could. They cherish all challenges are consent, if they could. They cherish all challenges are consent, if they could. They cherish all challenges are consent, if they could only consent to the popular forms are consent, if they could only consent to the popular forms are consentations of Bible Societies: the constitutional restrictions of Bible Societies: the perfect liberty of individual publishers: the history of publication, by the State, by the Church, by the voluntary Societies, and by the ity towards those who do consent, regret to be ter divided into paragraphs, the verses indicatrice. Evils, Advantages, Proprieties, Neces separated from them, would rejoice to be united in the margin, and the chapters numbered sities, &c.: such topics need attention. But,

"1 THE TEXT, in this Edition, is conforme tion, they find themselves constitutional and conditional idealists: perceptive and apprecation of possible assential to the progress of all difficulty about head-lines to the chapters,

and Fluch mere complete. the objectionable forms around them perpetu-ed, at the foot of the page, as interchangeable ate false principles and prevent the prevalenc, parts of the Text, and essential to the fidelity of the version.

"4. THE PARAGRAPHS correspond with thos in "Bags er's Critical New Testament" -45. The CHAPTERS and VERSES will be found

duly indicated, and yet the Text remains pure "6. THE TYPE, PAPER, and GENERAL APPEAR. ANCE, of this issue, will, it is hoped, prove acceptable and attractive."

Now, I believe, from all I have seen, that this Now, I believe, from all I have seen, that this is the test preparation of the New Testament in the English language—presenting the Sacred Text in greater purity than any other copy! It is altogether a matter of principle. The Bible Society's corrections were adopted, head-lines omitted, Includes appended, Marginal Renderings retained, and the Text given in unbroken continuity, as matters of principle, separating the Divine from the human, exalting the former, and as bordinating the latter. Being thus mer, and subordinating the latter. Being thus as is believed, the BEST TEXT IN EXISTENCE,

rected, and trought down to the present time."
Judging these to be the most orthodox and satisfactory instructions in our language, and the
pest calcula ed therefore for general use, I de-What am I publishing? Why? Why now? termined to stereotype them also, and appendand, With what help? and, With what help?

I. What am I publishing? Nothing, of course, contrary to Bible Christianity. All wealth were poverty, and all fame, infamy, as a bribe to do this. Profound Experience assures me that life were worse than worthless but for Bible Christianity. Therefore, I cling to the Bible, and follow Providence; publishing the Bible ITSELF: BIBLE TRACTS: the RIBLE TIMES: the STUDENT'S MEYORANDING OF COUNTY on account of the reproaches against

all its separate and precedent purity and beauty: 2. The INDEX to this Gospel, chapter by chapter: 3. Horne and Tregelles INTRODUCTION to this Gospel: and 4. Nelson's Map of Jerusa lem, and two colored pictures, representing Je-ruselem from the Northwest, and, The Mount of Olives. In like manner, Nos. Two, Three. and Acrs, each with its four parts in the same order—Text, Index, Introduction, and Plates. These Nos. are bound in flexible cloth, gold stamped and gilt-edged, and are sent to pur-chasers, post free, at 50 cts. a No. or \$2.50 for the set. The other Nos. will follow as soon as practicable.

Nor is this all that has been done. During the years which have elapsed since this an nouncement, of "THE BIBLE IN SEPARATE VOL UMES," was first made, a general advance in this direction has been obvious in both Europe and America. The great London house o Bagster & Sons seized upon my plan, without the slightest acknowledgment, and, having capital, scon produced "The Paragraph Bible, in Separate Volumes," and have it now on sale. contrary to my copyright, in our own cities! They have made, however, rather a clumsy and unsightly affair of it-strangely for them, as the most of their works are so handsome. The American Bible Society, also, has published the book of Psalms by itself, the New Testament in Four Volumes, &c. The American Bible Union proceeds in the same way, in submitting specimens of its New Version to scholars and the people. Private publishers, moreover, have issued and are still issuing separate Scriptural books—especially the more popular ones, as Job, the Psalms, Isaiah, &c.—with all kinds of literary, artistic, and mechanical attractions. And yet, so stupid does society become, when And yet, so stupid does society become, when long shut up in little circles of present space and time, that, notwithstanding the history of the origin and perpetuation of the Bible in separate books, notwithstanding its modern missionary publication in parcels all over the world, and notwithstanding its daily appearance heavy over any case and the Book made up of before our own eyes as One Book made up of Sixty-Six Books; still, when this plan was fire proposed, it was met, in certain quarters, by the most foolish suspicions, superstitions, and prejudices imaginable. An intelligent printer seemed ready to doubt the projector's sanity. A prince among publishers gravely concluded—
"The time has not yet come for this." And in the parlor, where a volume, almost a foo thick and nearly as heavy as a block of marble, lay unused, except when opened to show the children the pictures, by which the Divine Word was broken into ten or twenty thousand

dishonored fragments; the tender conscience of the mother was alarmed, lest, if the unity of paper and leather were disturbed, the unity Revelation might be impaired. Now, how many wise speeches are made in favor of the plan! and how many practical ope-rations border along its course! After all, how-ever, its real capabilities are not half understood, and what has so far been done is as nothing compared with what will be accomplished. The

has been gone. All the New Testament books responsibilities, of Translators and Publishers though I have failen far short of my intent, I must forbear. Looking, not on my own things only, but, also, on the things of others, it remains for you to say whether I shall go on o

stop.
For the present, I close by stating, with great pleasure, that my "PERIODICAL NEW TESTA-MENT," notwithstanding hard times, has done and is doing well. There is yet no great rush for it, such as some publishers often proclaim, but orders are steadily multiplying, and there is reason to hope that it will become a house hold treasure, from Canada to Texas, and from Florida to California and Oregon.
Yours, as ever, T. H. STOCKTON.

SEEKING FOR COMETS.

The great observatory at Harvard Collegwas established in 1847. Among the many brilliant discoveries made there since its estab lishment, are no less than fourteen cometa Nine were discovered by the indefatigable labors of Mr. George P. Bond. The tenth was discovered in March, 1853, by Mr. Charles W. Tuttle. The remaining four by Mr. Horace P. Tuttle.

Few persons are aware of the patience and labor exercised by the astronomer in making discoveries of this kind. It requires several years study and practice to qualify one to discover a telescopic comet. It is undoubtedly very easy to look at a comet already visible to the paked eve in the heavens: but when it is "Ah! Red Rod," answered Peter, jocosely, years study and practice to qualify one to dis required to discover an unantity of the profound abyss of space, the labor then becomes truly prodigious. The amount of physical suffering occasioned by exposure to all kinds of temperature, the bending and twisting in of the body when examining near the zenith, and the constant strain of the eye, cannot be chastisement?" The reply of the inquisitor has not been recorded, but there is no doubt that he proceeded like a strong man to run his required to discover an unknown one, wanderand the constant strain of the eye, cannot be fully understood and appreciated by one unacquainted with an astronomer's life.

The astronomer, with his telescope, begins at

the going down of the sun, and examines, in whom no man hath seen, nor can see: to whom is the behavior and power everlasting, Amen." And are now on sale, from \$2 to \$4 50 for the set, so, passing countless intermediate instances, according as they are bound in cloth, half-more in tagging laces, and part in cheering the progress of millions of pilgrims from the City of issuec.

But, I must not forget my special object—thing in the way of Accessories, as well as to give some account of the second part of my plan, the Ministry of the Press, the Publication

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But, I must not forget my special object—thing in the way of Accessories, as well as to give some account of the second part of my plan, the Ministry of the Press, the Publication

TEXT: A new edition of Horne's Introduction by the full moon, by clouds, auroras, and by various other meteorological phenomena. He preparation requires several nights to complete a thorough survey of the heavens; and often these nights various other meteorological phenomena. He is frequently vexed by passing clouds, fleeting through the midnight sky, and strong and chilly breezes of the night. His labors are continued throughout the year, and his unwearied exertions do not slacken during the long wintry nights, when the frozen particles of snow and stars to sparkle with unusual lustre, and his breath to congeal on the eye piece of the telescope. It frequently happens that his labors are not crowned with a discovery until after

several years search.

Nothing can exceed the sublime spectacle presented to the astronomer under a clear mid-night sky, as he sweeps athwart the gorgeous constellations in their "starry dance" around constellations in their "starry dance" around their appointed centre. Occasionally the field of the telescope is filled with the dazzling radiance of unnumbered suns of a variety of rich and beautiful colors. The field of the telescope is often illumined by the sudden transit of a far-off meteor, invisible to the naked eye. Some far-off meteor, invisible to the naked eye. Sometimes a large one falls from the zenith, and, silently exploding, fills the midnight sky with a startling spectral light. The solitude and silence of the night is broken, in spring, summer, and autumn, by the low murmuring voices of migrating birds, and the half-suppressed buffeting of their weary wings, which darken for a moment the field of the telescope in their flight. These are the only living companions of the astronomer afloat in the sky at midnight.

There is a momentary excitement when his

contains: 1. The Gospel by Sr. Matthew, in measured by the micrometer—a work of unsurallity separate and precedent project and bear passed delicacy—from a star in the same field. At the end of several hours his labors are re-At the end of several hours his labors are rewarded by the discovery of a new nebula, or the slow but decisive motion of a new Comet. It is a moment of intense feeling. A new globe has hove in sight from the utmost bounds of human vision. Whither has it come; and whither is it going? What is its distance from the earth and from the sun? When will it be nearest to the earth, and when to the sun? What is its velocity and magnitude? Will it ever become visible to the naked eye? and has it ever before

to been recorded whether The diseases to the earth, and when to the sun? What is its diseases to the company with its first in the sun? What is its diseases to the company with its first in the sun of the earth, and when to the sun? What is its diseases to the company with its first in the cannot immediately asset ("White its appeared within the memory of man, or on the earth, and when to the sun? What is its diseases to describe a papeared within the memory of man, or on the seases to consider a disease to consideration of the consideration of the records of history? These are questions that he cannot immediately asset, particularly to expect workings of the Indine Blut of work, which went on daily, did not not proved the prover of the public will, and to the sun of the consideration of the cons membered by all our aged citizens, as appearing in the autumnal months of that year, which

"Burned
In the arctic sky, and from its horrid hair
Shook pestilence, and war."
In 1849, the learned world in America and

Europe was astonished at the production of the elliptic elements of the first comet of that year, by the wonderful Safford, then only fourteen years of age. No mathematical genius in the history of our race has ever achieved such an honor at so early an age.

The late King of Denmark, a great patror

of astronomy, in the last years of his life, de-creed that a gold medal should be awarded to creed that a gold medal should be awarded to the first discoverer of a comet. Miss Maris Mitchell, of Nantucket, discovered a comet in October, 1847, and received therefor a comet medal, and was further honored by being made a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The King soon after deceased, and his successor appropriated his revenues to other purposes. The discontinuance of the Denmark medal has not in the least degree abated the zeal of the astronomers. The disabated the zeal of the astronomers. The discovery of the same comet by different astronomers in different parts of the world, on the same night, or within a few days of each other, attest their unremitting vigilance.—Newbury-

A GRIM INQUISITOR, AND THE WAY HE

Motley, in his history of "The Rise of the Dutch Rupublic," gives the following graphic sketch of one of the grim inquisitors who ravaged the Netherlands in the 16th century.] nong all the inquisitors, the name of Peter

Titologian was now pre eminent. He executed his infamous functions throughout Flanders Dougy, and Tourney, the most thriving and populous portions of the Netherlands, with a switness, precision, and even with a jocularity, which hardly seemed human. There was a kind of grim humor about the man. The woman who, according to Lear's fool, was won man who, according to Lear's 1001, was wont to thrust her live eels into the hot paste, "rap-ping them o' the ecxcombs with a stick, and crying, reproachfully, Wantons, lie down!" had the spirit of a true inquisitor. Even so dealt Titelmann with his heretics writhing on the Titelmann with his heretics writhing on the rack or in the flames. Cotemporary chronicles give a picture of him as of some grotesque yet terrible goblin, careering through the country by night or day, alone, on horseback, smiting the trembling peasants on the head with a great club, spreading dismay far and wide, dragging suspected persons from their fireside or their beds, and thrusting them into dungeons arresting, torturing, strangling, burning, with

The secular sheriff, familiarly called Rec Bod, from the color of his wand of cffice, meet-ing this inquisitor Titelmann one day upon the high road, thus wonderingly addressed him: "How can you venture to go out alone, or at most with an attendant or two, arresting people on every side, while I dare not attempt to exe-cute my office except at the head of a strong

you deal with bad people. I have nothing fear, for I seize only the innocent and virtuous

day's course.

He was the most active of all the agents the religious persecution at the epoch of which we are now treating, but he had been inquisi-

tor for many years. The martyrology of the provinces reeks with his murders. He burned men for idle words or suspected thoughts; he rarely waited, according to his frank confession, for deeds. Hearing once that a schoolmaster, named Geleyn de Muler, of Audenarde, "soas additional to reading the Bible "hearing". addicted to reading the Bible," he summoned the culprit before him, and accused him of the culprit before him, and accused him of hersey. The schoolmaster claimed, if he were guilty of any crime, to be tried before the judges of his town. "You are my prisoner," said Titelmann, "and are to answer me, and none other." The inquisitor proceeded accordingly to catechise him, and soon satisfied himself of

the schoolmaster's heresy. He commanded him to make immediate recantation. The schoolmaster refused. "Do you not love your wife and children?" asked the demoniac Titel mann. "God knows," answered the heretic,
"that if the whole world were of gold, and my
own, I would give it all, only to have them with
me, even had I to live on bread and water,
and in bondage." "You have, then," answered
the inquisitor, "only to renounce the error of
your opinions." "Neither for wife, children,
nor all the world, can I renounce my God, and
religious truth," answered the prisoner. Thereupon Titelmann sentenced him to the stake.
He was strangled, and then thrown into the
flames."

At about the same time, Thomas Calberg tapestry weaver, of Tournay, within the juris-diction of this same inquisitor, was convicted of having copied some hymns from a book printed in Geneva. He was burned alive. An-other man, whose name has perished, was back-ed to death with seven blows of a rusty sword, be beauty of self renunciation. The widow and daughter whose hearts he has made glad, and daughter whose hearts he has made glad, the numberless acts of kindness, of his far numberless acts of kindness, of his the society of a number less acts of kindness, of his the society of a number less acts of kindness, of his the society of a number less acts of kindness, of his the society of a number less acts of kindness, of his the society of a number less acts of kindness, of his the society of a number less acts of kindness, of his the society of a number less acts of kindness, of his the society of a number less acts of kindness, of his wife, who was so horrors and strengthen him, turns columns for greater justice to these topics. In his own home, the wife whose love should be him, whose gentle ministry should compare a hount of the society of the high intellectual culture which few at a whose lives are not wholly devoted to it.

"Ob, Ra'ph, I have never hoow you!" I have never hoow of a nusty sword, and the high intellectual culture which few at a society of greating the did of the telescope in their flight. Here, als,) in actual publication, I have prove file is numbered to act of the ties of the stell of the telescope in their flight. Here, als,) in actual publication, I have prove here only living companions of the less of most of the stell of the telescope in their flight. Here, als,) in actual publication, I have prove forms it as society, or with the duty of greative and the ties of the teles of the stell of the telescope in their flight. Here, als,) in actual publication, I have prove forms it is done in the field of the telescope in their flight. There is a momental way a more of the Oh, Raph, I have never known you! I have never known you! I have never known you! I have never known you," said the weep-ling wife.

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burgomaster, where several other magistrates happened then to be in session. Forcing his way into their presence, he laid his burden at their feet, crying, "There, murderers! ye have eaten his flesh, now eat his bones!" It has not been recorded whether Titelmann sent him to keep company with his friend in the next world. The fate of so obscure a victim could handle flesh some on the growded record the second be her reduction to the condition

raised to arrest the criminal. Friests and congregation were alike paralyzed, so that he would have found no difficulty in making his escape. He did not stir, however; he had come to the church determined to execute what he considered a sacred duty, and to abide the censequences. After a time he was apprehended.
The inquisitor demanded if he repented of
what he had done. He protested, on the contrary, that he gloried in the deed, and that he
would die a hundred deaths to rescue from such daily profanation the name of his Redeemer, Christ. He was then put thrice to the torture. Christ. He was then put thrice to the torture, that he might be forced to reveal his accomplices. It did not seem in human power for one man to accomplish such a deed of darkness without confederates. Bertrand had none, however, and could denounce none. A frantic sentence was then devised, as a feeble punishment for so much wickedness. He was dragged on a hurdle, with his mouth closed with an iron gag, to the market place. Here his right hand and foot were burned and twisted off between two red-hot irons. His tongue was then torn out by the roots, and because he still endeavored to call upon the name of God, the iron gag was again applied. With his arms and legs fasten-ed together behind his back, he was then hooked by the middle of his body to an iron chain, and made to swing to and fro over a slow fire till he was entirely roasted. His life lasted almost to the end of these ingenious to

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

tures, but his fortitude lasted as long as his life.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Kansas question, and Mr. Hamlin, who had the floor, commenced his speech by calling attention to some of the statements and doctrines advanced by Senator Hammond. He criticised his remarks in regard to the condition of the poor at the North. It was true that the North comprised in its population many who were poor. In large cities at the North, the existence of beggary and want could not be denied. Was there no beggary or want in Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans? Among the rural popula and New Orleans? Among the rural popula-tion of the North, mendicants were unknown.

Poor men there were in abundance, and pover-ty may always bring more or less of dependence; but was that dependence such as justified Mr. Hammond in terming its subjects slaves?

And what was the condition of the Southern poor, as described by Southern writers, and by Mr. Hammond among them? Mr. J. H. Taylor, of Charleston, had estimated the number of unproductive and indolent white men in South Carolina at the number of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, whose grade of civilization. tion was only one step in advance of the Indian savages. Mr. Hammond himself, in a public address, had deplored the presence in South Carolina of a class of poor white men who glean thieving, and by trading with slaves, and seducing them to plunder. Mr. Hamlin read extracts from De Bow's Review, and from the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, in further illustra-tion of the fact that the South is encumbered by a worthless pauper class. He presumed Mr. Hammond spoke without much personal knowledge of the North, and perhaps drew his inferences from the state of society in South Carolina. The poor everywhere had a claim respect, he ventured to say that the citizens of Boston contribute more to deeds of public char-ity and beneficence than the whole Southern States combined. Mr. Hammond had further disparaged the character of Northern laborers, by placing them substantially in the same category with the slaves of the South. Mr. H. felt assured that the Senator did not mean to utter a libel on the workingmen of the North, and had perhaps drawn his conclusion with respect to their character from his observations of Southern laborers, who are degraded by close contact with Slavery. He thought, however,

the inference was unjust. He stood in the Senate as a laboring man, the representative of Northern laborers—and though he could wish their interests and reputation were com-mitted to abler hands, he would not be unfaith-ful to his trust, or neglectful of his duty, when

On motion of Mr. J. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, the House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Houston, of Alabama, in the chair,) and nominally resumed consideration of the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1859.

might rather be likened to pillars in the social edifice which they strengthen and adorn. He thought Mr. Hammond had fallen into a politico-economical fallacy in the argument by which it was sought to show that the annual surplus exportations of the South indicated the amount of its annually accruing wealth. This Government, being formed by political societies, pre-existing, could only know political societies, and not individuals. The only political society recognised in Kansas was that organized by the Kansas Nebraska bill, and that political society had called a Convention which formed society had called a Convention which formed a State Constitution. That Convention was, in theory, "the People," being composed of their delegates, and clothed with their attributes of

delegates, and clothed with their attributes of sovereignty. Mr. K. here gave a refined analysis of the philosophical distinctions between government and society, the conclusion being that government was a national emanation from society, and that its highest form of ex

might, as a last resort, go for some other, looking always to the ascertaining and carrying out of the will of the people. The admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would, instead of ending or localizing the Slavery agitation, be the beginning of such an agitation as the country had not yet witnessed.

He had no confidence in John Calhoun, and account he intended again to defraud the people. believed he intended again to defraud the people of Kansas, by declaring a majority of Le-compton men elected to the Legislature. Then, if he people resisted, they would be denounced as cebels and traitors, and put down by the bay-point. Let the fact that a majority of Free State

reaquility. He was not one of those impractively bles who were opposed to all concession and the promise, but would vote for anything which would fairly carry out the doctrine of popular covereignty. If all reasonable compromises were voted down, he would be bound in contractions. cience to vote against the Lecompton Constitu-

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsyvania, thought there was no danger of a dissolution of the Union, but still the strife and discord constantly growing out of the Slavery agitation, in one shape and another, was deserving the serious attention of true patriots. The same excitement pendency of the admission of Missouri, in 1819 and 1820. It was time the excitement was allayed; and what was the best way to do it? compton Constitution. The Free State men their own difficulties.

Mr. Foster, of Maine, obtained the floor,

when the Committee rose; and at fifteen min-utes after four o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Constitu

Wednesday, March 10, 1858. SENATE.

Public Schools of Washington .- Mr. Brown, bia, to which were referred the memorial of the Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington and other memorials relating to the same subject, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the benefit of public schools in the city of

Washington.

[The bill thus reported proposes to surrender to the school fund of Washington, for the purpose of building permanent school houses, the fines and forfeitures hereafter to be collected in the District of Columbia, and which now accrue to the United States, until the same reach the sum of \$50,000; and it also proposes to appropriate \$20,000 per annum from the National Treasury, to continue for five years, and no longer, on condition that the property holders of the city submit to a tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in the corporate limits of the city. This tax to be applied to the advancement of the public school system in the city.]

Expenses of Public Printing .- Mr. John Expenses of Public Printing.—Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, called up for consideration the resolution reported by the Committee on Printing, for 10,000 copies in addition to the usual number of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, (8,000 for the use of the Senate, and 2,000 for the use of the Department of the In-

terior, for official distribution.) Mr. J. explained the object the Committee on Printing had in view in making the proposed change as to the number of the documents and of the mode of distributing them. A discussion sprang up, in which a general

abuse, and the resolution was at last adopted.

Kansas.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order, being the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Hamlin, in further reply to the imputa-

tions cast by Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, on the character of "hireling manual laborers" at the North, argued that the invidious discrimination made by that Sepator between the poorer and richer classes of society was founded on a dogma discarded by the founders free Government in this country. The North mitted to abler hands, he would not be unfaithful to his trust, or neglectful of his duty, when their character was arraigned.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Hamling ave way to a motion to go into Executive and "slaves." If negro slaves were the "mud-session. sill" of Southern society, the manual laborers of the North occupied no such position, and might rather be likened to pillars in the social

surplus exportations of the South indicated the amount of its annually accruing wealth. This would depend altogether upon the fact whether or not that surplus was employed to defray the Debate on Kansas.—Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, addressed the Committee in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He contended that the Federal Government, being formed by political societies, pre-existing, could only know political societies from abroad, it did not stand as the index of so much wealth; the balance of the account might rather bring the South into debt, as he believed the facts and figures would show. Mr. Hamlin then cited a statement from the

Mr. Hamlin then cited a statement from the work of a Southern author, to the effect that the South was in reality growing annually poorer and poorer, rather than richer and richer.

But, in addition to the comparative exports and imports of the two sections, there were other indices of national wealth which might be used as a touchstone in trying the relative prosperity of the North and of the South. These were: 1. Public shools; 2. Growth of conclusions. with the duty of organizing a fundamental law or State Constitution. The idea of submitting Constitutions for popular ratification was a mischievous heresy; a striving for perfection through the agency of barbarism; an elevation of individuality over the combined rights of the community. The object of gevernment was be protection and preservation of personal lights and property rights. Personal rights ere always safe, because the majorities were indeed that the populace of submitting the standards, seemed to be the more prosperous.

With the duty of organizing a fundamental law or State Constitution. The idea of submitting Constitutions for popular ratification was an and commerce; 6. Railroads; 7. Capacity for war. All these great enterprises demanded surplus wealth for their establishment and surplus ever the combined protection, and the South elastic power of construction, and the South elastic power of pose of showing the superiority of the Northern over the Southern States in the elements of wealth and social improvement. He said that he engaged unwillingly in this style of argu-

burnt skeleton of Walter Kapell still remained, took the body upon his shoulders, and carried it through the streets to the house of the chief burgomaster, where several other magistrates.

Northern Democrats claimed that they only proceeded to deprecate its passage as a wrong proceeded to depreca Recurring briefly to the pending bill, he then proceeded to deprecate its passage as a wrong without parallel in the history of civil government, and which became only the more odious because perpetrated under the technical forms

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of law.

Mr. Sebastian, of Arkausas, read a speech in

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, gave notice that he should object to the reception of that report at any time, unless upon a regular call for reports from select committees.

Mr. Stephens remarked that there might not

be a regular call for the next two months. The Army Bill .- The army bill was taken up as the special order of business.

Mr. Cartis, of Iowa, advocated the bill, urg-

their Constitution be put in a tangible shape, their Constitution be put in a tangible shape, their the measure of admission might then bring the measure of admission might then be more than the measure of admission might then be more than the measure of admission might be suited for the purpose as volunteers. There was now no question but that Utah was in a state of absolute rebellion, that the treason had long been brewing, and that hostilities had al-

The morning hour having expired— Mr. J. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House go into Committee of the The House went into Committee, and Mr.

Florence, of Pennsylvania, was appoint chairman.
Mr. Foster, of Maine, read a speech from the Clerk's desk, in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution,

scarcely any portion of which was audible in

under the Lecompton Constitution, and an appeal to her boasted law-abiding people to settle their own difficulties.

troops were necessary to put them down and protect peaceable citizens. The Topekaites were now threatening rebellion, and their treason was promoted by pecuniary aid from The Constitution of California was forced

upon the people by a minority, and yet Mr. Douglas advocated it. All the irregularities charged against Kansas were chargeable against California or other States which had been mitted. The secret of the change in the dis Constitution of Kansas. That made him cry fraud! fraud! Let them hope that the aberra tion which made him abauton his past prin ciples would be only temporary.

He did not justify all the conduct of the Pro Slavery party, but rebellion and treason could not be charged against them. He believed Northern anti-Lecompton Democrats were honestly misled, and hoped they would credit him with honesty. His object was to protect and perpetuate the Union, and if he erred it was with good intentions. Mr. Hackin, of New York, avowed his hos

tility to the Lecompton Constitution, as a National Democrat from the State of New York.

The arguments in favor of Lecompton were grounded only on technicalities, and even these failed. Frauds would, at any time, vitiate a would lose by the rejection of Kansas. Northern Democrats had never countenanced aggression upon the South, and never would. If party lines were obliterated at the South, might they not well be at the North, especially in defence of popular sovereignty? A great change had come over the President within a few months.

Once the exponent of popular sovereignty, he

was now its enemy, and at variance with great statesmen both of the North and South. The Kansas people were justified in not voting under the tyrannical laws of the usurpersthey had his sympathy. Congress, like a court of appeals, had a right to examine the record, and, if justice required, reverse the action of John Calhoun's Convention. They ought to order a rehearing and a new trial. If the maintenance of Lecompton, with all its frauds, was consistent with Southern honor, it was not consistent with the honor of Northern Democrats. Mr. Hughes, of Indians, here raised a point f order, that the gentleman from New York had no right to read a printed speech; which

Mr. Haskin continued. He defied all the efforts of office-holders and all edicts of the roe, and Jackson, were agitators. Opposition to agitation was the child of darkness. He was proud of being an agitator against the Lecomppregnant hinges of the knee." The South, havng gained a vantage ground by the Dred Scott decision, was now seeking to evade its bargain in the Kansas Nebraska bill; but he insisted upon the honorable fulfilment of the compact. He would never vote for the admission of a State until its Constitution should be ratified by the people. He was still the President's friend, but would not, even to gratify him, vote to sanction a stupendous fraud. Corruption to the fate of Dr. Guillotine, who perished by the instrument of death he had himself invented Instead of reading Northern Democrats out of the party, the Administration would find the people reading it out of the country.

Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, said, the Kansas

question had been before the country four years, and it was now before Congress for decision He proposed to speak of the results to follow that decision. He desired first, however, to place upon record his protest against the un warrantable assumption of power exercised in the arrest of General William Walker and his